

graphical error the reference was given as "Jacq. Coll. 3. p. 152" (DC. Prodr. 5: 536. 1836). This error has been perpetuated by subsequent authors who have merely copied from DeCandolle without looking up the original reference. Thus in Hemsley's treatment of *Zinnia* in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, and in the *Index Kewensis*, the citation is of volume 3 of the *Collectanea*, not volume 5. As volume 3 was published late in 1791 (cf. Stafleu, F., *Taxonomic Literature*, p. 232. 1967) it may well have enjoyed priority over the first volume of Cavanilles' *Icones*, which appeared in December of the same year. The fifth volume of the *Collectanea*, however, did not appear in print until 1797. It seems clear that the name *Zinnia violacea* Cav. has priority of more than a year over *Z. elegans* Jacq., which was published first in 1793 and again in 1797.

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THE COMBINATION *PELTANDRA VIRGINICA* (L.) SCHOTT & ENDLICHER: The indigenous eastern North American genus *Peltandra* was described by Rafinesque (J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. Arts 89: 103, 1819) when he based it on a simultaneously described new species, *P. undulata* Raf. in a somewhat confusing manner, Rafinesque states that "*Calladium sagittae-folium*" (= *Arum sagittae-folium* L., a member of the genus *Xanthosoma* according to Fernald, *Rhodora* 50: 59, 1948) and "*C. virginicum*" (presumably = *Arum virginicum* L.) are related to *Peltandra*, but he apparently did not intend their inclusion in the genus. Rafinesque (New Flora and Botany of North America 1: 87, 1836) later conceded that *P. undulata* was probably identical to *Arum virginicum*. However, he re-

tained the name *P. undulata*, failing to employ the correct combination *P. virginica*. Index Kewensis wrongly attributes the combination *P. virginica* to Rafinesque.

Most authors who have dealt with *Peltandra virginica* credit the name to Kunth (Enumeratio Plantarum 3: 43, 1841). Included in this list are: Morong (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 5: 102, 1894), Tidestrom (Rhodora 12: 48, 1910), Blake (Rhodora 14: 104, 1912), Small (Manual of the Southeastern Flora 246, 1933), Barkley (Madroño 7: 133, 1944), Gleason (New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora 1: 368, 1952), Huttleston (Taxon 2: 33, 1953), Fassett (A Manual of Aquatic Plants, second ed., 164, 1957), and Radford *et al.* (Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas 257, 1968). On the other hand, Fernald (Rhodora 50: 56, 1948; Gray's Manual of Botany, eighth ed., 383, 1950) and Merrill (Index Rafinesquianus 81, 1949) recognize Scott and Endlicher (Meletemata Botanica 19, 1832) as having made the combination. Clearly, authorship of this combination is a point of nomenclatural confusion.

A study of the original literature of concern revealed that the combination *Peltandra virginica* was first used in print by Steudel (Nomenclator Botanicus 1: 603, 1821) when he mistakenly attributed the combination to Rafinesque. Steudel should not receive credit for a new combination in this instance as he considered *P. virginica* a member of the genus *Arum*, indicating it as a synonym of *Arum virginicum*. The only species accepted by Steudel as belonging to *Peltandra* is *P. undulata*. Steudel (Nomenclator Botanicus, second ed., 1: 249, 1840) later discontinued recognition of the genus *Peltandra* and included it in the synonymy of *Caladium*. Merrill (1949) notes Steudel's (1821) use of the name *P. virginica* and rightly does not credit him with the combination. Schott and Endlicher (1832) accord *Peltandra* generic status and accept *P. undulata* and *P. virginica* as distinct species, attributing both names to Rafinesque. Kunth (1841) cites Schott and Endlicher's treatment and similarly recognizes both species, also crediting Rafinesque with the names. At

a considerably later date, Schott (Synopsis Aroidearum 50, 1856) maintains the same opinion concerning the taxa of *Peltandra* and their authorship.

Although there can be little or no support for regarding *P. virginica* and *P. undulata* as distinct, Schott and Endlicher (1832) validly make the combination *Peltandra virginica* for the first time, even though they erroneously attribute the combination to Rafinesque. Fernald (1948, 1950) and Merrill (1949) are thus vindicated in their designation of authorship as *Peltandra virginica* (L.) Schott & Endlicher. By the new wording of Recommendation 46C of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, as proposed by Yeo (Regnum Vegetabile 60: 62, 1969, Proposal 281) and amended and accepted by the Eleventh International Botanical Congress (see Taxon 19: 48, 1970), the citation of authorship as *Peltandra virginica* (L.) Rafinesque ex Schott & Endlicher would be equally correct, though in my opinion less desirable since the ascription to Rafinesque is apparently a mistaken one.

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